



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

mering and the cigarette habit. Physicians like J. J. Putnam who is treating hysteria by Freud's psycho-analytic method, Quackenbos of New York, Dubois of Berne, the author of the very notable "Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," and the general use of placebos, the growing view that drug therapeutics, which requires only the writing of prescriptions as the easiest thing, often leads directly to patent medicines, the patient seeking to avoid the middleman and get the goods direct (the physician being only a middleman for the drug maker): all these show the tendency which this book also exemplifies. The writer believes that the psychic element is present in all therapeutics, in surgery, electro-therapy, massage, that in quack medicines it is often not a drug but this element that cures, and that the same is true to some extent with prescriptions of regular physicians. We must not shut our eyes to the real value of this element because it has been abused by Christian Science.

*The Influence of the Mind upon the Body*, by PAUL DUBOIS. Translated from the fifth French edition by L. B. Gallatin. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, 1906. pp. 63.

The dependence of the soul upon the body commences in the cradle and finishes only with the grave. This volume does not deal with the speculative or the philosophical aspects of the subject, but rather with those that are moral and therapeutic. The object of culture is to subdue the body till it becomes a perfect servant of the soul. Self-control begins in the domination of the body by the soul. There are no imaginary sick people, but all suffer and therefore all are worthy of compassion and in need of cure. Exaggerated emotionalism is one of the most common diseases of modern life and nothing is more contagious than nervous affections. Many of these arise under the influence of real, and others from an imaginary, fatigue. The best cure is in the domain of higher morality, which does have remarkable power to steady the whole personality. We must have some kind of religion and philosophy and live up to it, and our philosophy must include some method or cure of anxiety.

*A Treatise on the Motor Apparatus of the Eyes*, embracing an exposition of the Anomalies of the Ocular Adjustments and their Treatment, with the Anatomy and Physiology of the Muscles and their Accessories, by GEORGE T. STEVENS, M. D., Ph. D. Philadelphia, F. A. Davis Co., 1906. pp. xiv, 496; 184 illustrations, some in colors and many original.

This work, by one of the leaders among American ophthalmologists, is in reality a sequel to the same author's earlier work on Functional Nervous Diseases, published in 1884, in which was first emphasized the causal connection of motor anomalies of the eyes with many functional nervous troubles. The present work gathers up the results of many papers published in the intervening years in the *Archives of Ophthalmology* and the *Annals d' Oculistique*, and gives them here again in connection with brief statements of current knowledge with reference to the anatomy of the eye muscles and adjacent parts, and with reference to paralytic and obstructive troubles of the same organs.

The work opens with an historical sketch of strabismus and heterophoria. Part I follows with nearly sixty pages upon structural relations, including a section on comparative anatomy. Part II deals in about twice as many pages with the physiology of the eye muscles and their functions. The longest section is Part III, devoted to anomalous conditions of the eye-muscles not dependent upon disease. It is these which are the fruitful source of nervous troubles.

Part IV treats in forty-five pages of conditions depending directly on disease affecting the motor functions, paralysis, spasm, etc.

While items of psychological interest will be found in other sections, it is in the second that the psychologist will come upon familiar captions like "The Visual Perception of Space," "Unconscious Conclusions," "Of Corresponding Points," and "The Horopter." And here he will find a good deal that is the result of fresh and first-hand observation, particularly with reference to physiological questions, but much also of Helmholtzian psychologizing which, by present standards, may be justly described as antique. The section is, however, one which no psychologist dealing with the phenomena of space perception will do well to neglect altogether—in especial a couple of pages of friendly criticism upon recent psychological studies of eye movements in space perception. E. C. S.

*Osservazioni cliniche ed anatomiche sulle demenze post-apoplettiche.*  
DOTT. G. MINGAZZINI, Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria, 1897,  
Vol. 23, p. 821.

A point worthy of special note is the extreme emotivity of some of the patients which results in spasmodic weeping and laughing. The physio-anatomical reason of such disturbances has been referred by Brüssoud to the involvement of some special classes of nerve fibres. According to him, along the anterior segment and the lance of the internal capsule, there run little bundles of cortical fibres, which extend to the centres of co-ordination of the mimetic muscles, situated in the *thalamus*. If a lesion is situated simply in contact with the anterior segment, it would have the effect of irritating the fibres which pass there; if, on the contrary, it involved the segment itself, the effect would be of a paralytic nature; in both cases the cortex would lose the power of regulating the mimetic centres situated in the *thalamus* and these would respond to all peripheral impressions, hence there would arise, sometimes spasmodic laughing, sometimes spasmodic weeping, which the patient would be unable to control.

"I have observed a true case of spasmodic weeping in two patients (Antonini and Valeri) who, whenever they attempted to reply to any question, broke into uncontrollable weeping. Sometimes a stimulus of such a nature, as to be entirely independent of every sad thought was sufficient to induce the weeping. In the first case (Antonini), there existed bilateral lesions of the lenticular nucleus which on the right side was situated near the anterior segment of the internal capsule. In the second patient (Valeri) was found on the left side a lesion of the *putamen* and of the internal membrane of the *globus pallidus*." THEODATE L. SMITH.

*Hygiene of Nerves and Mind in Health and Disease.* By A. FOREL.  
Authorized translation from the second German edition by H. A. Aikins. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. pp. x, 343.

M. Forel's work is a compendium of psychology, physiology, pathology and hygiene, dominated and unified by the author's well-known monistic philosophy. It is written with all the reformer's enthusiasm, which carries the reader triumphantly over a mass of details that, otherwise presented, would be dry enough. The defect of this quality is, of course, a one-sidedness that makes the book distinctly irritating to the specialist. There can, however, be no doubt that its general influence will be wholesome.

The translation is very uneven. Alongside of much careful work we find slips of grammar ("a dozen children of the same parents deviate from each other"), disturbing colloquialisms ("precious little can be gotten out of the words Nature and Natural"), uncertain-